Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint com-mittee of the two houses (seven Senators and seven Representatives). These together are to constitute a joint select Committee of Finance. The chairman is to be chosen by the committee by bai-The committee is to examine into the financial and monetary condition of the Government and people of the United States and report upon them; the full or partial demonetization of legalver coins, and the ratio which established between them and gold silver the provision of laws relating to legal tender so as to prevent unjust discrimination several kinds of money; the repeal of the li per cent tax on the issue of State banks; the actual cause of the present embarracsed condition of the people and of the National banks; and, further egislation is necessary to prevent National banks from abusing their powers under the law The resolution was, at Mr. Morgan's request, laid on the table, to be called up by him here-

Peffer (Pop., Kan.) then took the floor and finished the speech which he had begun yesterday in support of his amendment for the free and uncomage of good and silver at the parity of

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the repeal bill. He began his speech a history of the closing of the European and merican mints to the free and unlimited coinage silver; of the conference held at Paris to consider the unification of coins, weights and measures, and of the Demonetization act of 1873. He intimated that Mr. Sherman's vote against that bill was because he knew it would pass and wanted to conccal from the Senate a knowledge of the fact that it omitted the silver dollar from the list of coins. claimed to have shown that the leading members of the two houses who were present during the consideration of the bill were ignorant of the fact that the silver dollar was omitted in the codification of the mint laws.

coming to the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties on the subject of silver. Mr. Stewart declared that he saw no difference in the positions of the two, and could trust neither. The dministration of President Cleveland was doing to-day just what he predicted in the canvass-de manding the repeal of the only law that recog-Gladstone and Mr. Cleveland was to degrade sliver-the former by suspending coinage in India and the latter by refusing to obey the mandatory to purchase 4,500,000 ounces a month.

At 3:45, Mr. Stewart having disposed of that part speech which he had before him in type-sheets, made a short pause. Then he that he had a great deal more to talk about said that he had a great deal more to talk about and that he did not know whether he could get through to-night. The hint was not taken, and no Senator hastened to relieve him by a motion to adjourn or to go into executive session. And so Mr. Stewart went on with his silver argument. He moved up and down in the central aisle, pitching his voice to a high tone, gesticulating much, and addressing his remarks now to the Democratic side of the chamber and then to the Republican side.

The Senate, after an executive session, at 4:40 adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

#### CUSTOM3 OFFICERS KEPT THE SHELLS. THE NAVE DEPARTMENT HAD ORDERED THEM

FROM ZUROPE, BUT COULDN'T PAY THE BUTY. Washington, Sept. 5.-There was an echo of the late unpleasantness with Chill in the Senate yester day, and a curious example of official red-tape of struction. Secretary Herbert sent a letter to the Senate, in which he says. 'In view of the relations between this Government and that of Chili, growing out of the mistreatment of the crew of the United States styamship Baltimore, by a mob at Valparaiso in October, 1891, this Department found it necessary early in 1892 to purchase for the use of Navy a targer amount of armor-piercing shells and aramuzition than it was possible necestics to obtain in the United States of do mexic manufacture by the time within which it YAS expected such ammunition might be require

The Secretary then relates how the Department brught ammunition from European manufacturers, the orders being placed by telegraph and cable in January, 1892. There was money enough to pay for the ammunition and there was money enough to pay all the other expenses, but it appears there was not a fund available out of which the duty could be

The Customs officers were zealous and saw no difference between the Government as a purchaser and any ordinary importing firm. They sat back dollars were sunk before the industry became en not necessary to call Congress together to get the shells out of custom-house custody. The main point which the Secretary of the Navy now lays pefore the Senate is that he has not got the shells The New-York officials put them in bond when yet. The New-York officials put them in bond when the duty was not forthcoming, and there they still are. Now the Secretary says he needs them, and they ought to be distributed to the vessels for which they were purchased. He cannot get them, though, and he wants Congress to remit the duty. Mr. Voorhees, of the Finance Committee, has introduced the resolution carrying into effect the request of the Secretary of the Navy.

#### TIN-PLATE PRODUCTION.

Washington, Sept. 5.-Special Agent Ayer's muchtalked-of "suppressed report" on tin-plate has been given out by the Treasury Department. It shows that during the period from July, 1891, to March 31, 1893, the aggregate production of tin-plate in this country from sheets rolled in the United States was \$4,632,052 pounds. The aggregate amount of imported black plates which have been converted into tin-plate in the United States was 39,290,282 pounds, making the grand total of both kinds The increase of the March quarter 73.322.334 pounds. The increase of the March quarter over the December quarter of tin-plate produced in over the December quarter of tin-plate produced in over the December quarter of tin-plate produced in the part of tin-plate of tin-plat this country is 3,300,000 pounds, and of imported black plate 6,750,000 pounds. Ten firms use their own black plates exclusively, thirteen firms use both American and foreign plates, and nine use only foreign plates. Mr. Ayer says that his figures as given are made up from the sworn returns of manufacturers.

The report for the quarter ended March 31, 1893, the last made, shows the production to have 29,566,399 pounds, of which 40 per cent were made from American black plates.

He estimates the production for June quarter at 35,000,000 pounds, or a total production for the fiscal year of more than 100,000,000 pounds. He gives

figures to show that many of the tin-plate manufacturers are adding to their plants. Secretary Carlisle, in a letter addressed to Mr. Ayer, has rendered an important decision, in effect holding that tinned plates made from imported black plates are not "produced" in the United States within the meaning of the Tariff act of October 1, 1830.

OVER 200 BILLS ALREADY INTRODUCED. Washington, Sept. 4.-In anticipation of the adoption of the code of rules reported and now pending in the House members have already filed 202 bills with the officials of the House, and they will be placed on the calendar in the order in which they were received. A great majority are bills that have already found a place on the calendars of previous Congresses; such as bills to repeal the Federal Election laws, to repay to the States the cotton tax, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, to increase the facilities for prosecuting war claims of various kinds. The original bills chiefly grew out of existing financial conditions.

## BURLINGHAM'S MURDER MYSTERY.

THE VICTIMS STILL UNIDENTIFIED CROWDS THREATEN TO LYNCH MES. HALLIDAY.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 5.-The murders at Burlingham continue to be a mystery. Mrs. Halliday, suspected of killing the two women, has become so violent that she is handcuffed. Her talk is incoherent, and she is either insane or feigns insanity he identity of the victims remains unknown. When nd their feet were tied, and hands crossed and led. The bodies have been given to an undertaker at Bloomingburg, who will have the features photographed before burial. Diligent search has falled to discover Mrs. Halliday's husband. While some think he has run away, others scoff at such a rumor. He was a member of Company K, 124th Regiment, and his comrades speak in the highest terms of him as a soldier.

The coroner began an inquest this afternoon on the bodies of the two women. Before adjourning, Mrs. Halliday was taken to the courtroom, where she raved and tore her clothing to shreds. Previously an attempt to photograph her was made, but she prevented the photographer getting a negative of her by moving her head, arms and feet.

STILL NO COMFORT FOR THEM.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF REVISERS GETTING UNEASY.

ROBERT W. LESLEY GIVES THEM CONCISE BUT LUMINOUS STATEMENTS ABOUT THE CEMENT

INDUSTRY-OTHER HEARINGS.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 5 .- When the Ways and Means committee was called to order this morning, Messrs McMillin, Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Bynum, all of whom were absent yesterday, were in their Cockran and Tarsney were still absent, as was Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, who may have been busy constructing a new argument in support of the theory that "the tariff is a tax or the consumer," a theory which was rudely shaken yesterday by the plain statements of fact made by Messra, Masters and Wadson, of Bermuda, and Mr. Goodsell, of New-York, the first two representing foreign producers, and the third representing im-porters and dealers in foreign products. Facts such as were adduced by those gentlemen, who came to plead for a repeal or reduction of duties, are cal-culated seriously to embarrass the Democratic members of the committee, and they keenly realize it. The hearing this morning afforded them no comfort, although the statements submitted by Robert W. Lesley, of Philadelphia, representing the American cement industry, were exceedingly interesting il as pertinent.

Mr. Lesley is both a manufacturer and importe of cement, and it soon became evident, not only that he thoroughly understands his business, but is conversant with all the facts relating to prices, wages, transportation, customs administration and atters relating to production of and trade in cement. A more concise, and at the same time luminous and satisfactory, statement in respect to any industry was never submitted to a Committee Mr. Lesley's arguments in favor of the existing tariff on cement, and against substituting an ad-valorem for a specific duty cannot be overthrown. In support of these propositions he brought facts showing that importation of, and revenue from, cement have largely increased since the enactment of the law of 1890, and that the cost per barrel of both foreign and American cement to the consumer has decreased during the same period by an amount greater than the am foreign article. Portland cement of foreign manufacture, cost in Philadelphia, duty paid, in July, 1896, 3312 cents a barrel more than cement from the same foreign manu manding the repeat of the only and co-operation more than cement from the same lovely mandbeing 8 cents for 100 pounds or 22 cents a barrel. in 1831 the average cost of Portland cement from foreign manufactories (two English and two German), duty paid, in Philadelphia, was \$2.41 a barrel; in 1892 it was \$2 12, and in 1893 it has declined to \$2.10 a barrel. In July, 1850, the price of Port-land cement in Philadelphia was \$2.11 a barrel; in 1891 it was \$2.01 a barrel, and last month it \$1.96 a barrel. The revenue derived from the duties on Portland and Roman cements imported into the United States in 1890 amounted to about \$450,000; in 1892 the revenue from the same source amounted to about \$832,000, being an increase of \$382,000, or 85 per cent in two years.

Mr. Lesley submitted facts showing that under the ad valorem rates of duty which prevailed prior to the enactment of the law of 1890 under-valua tions were the rule and frauds were numerous He cited a case in which he was concerned as merchant appraiser, where 1,000 barrels of Portland cement had been imported as Roman or natural cement, and the Portland cement labels sent by barrels after they should have passed He said that every American manufacturer and every honest importe believed that the specific rate of duty ought to La retained, because it is necessary in order to pre vent undervaluations and frauds as far as practica ble. Mr. Lesley submitted some interesting facts relating to the great extent and wide distribution of cement rock in the United States, showing that the supply of raw material is practically inextible, and that the opportunities for the growth and development of the industry are unrivalled ent works now exist and are in operation in twenty-two States and one Territory, as follows Maine, Connecticut, New-York, Arkansas, Penn sylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Washington, Oregon, Alabama, Colorado, Texas, California, Illi-

nois, Wisconsin, Kansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, South Dakota and Utah. In all there are about ninety establishments, of which fourteen are for the manufacture of Portland cement and the remainder for Roman common cement, and the total yearly output about 8,000,000 barrels a year. The first attempts t manufacture Portland cement in the United States were made about the year 18.5, and several million on their dignity, and under the very shadow of a tablished on a permanent and profitable basis man-of-war, said, "No pay, no shells." Fortunately Within the last two years the annual output had inwith Chill passed away, and it was creased from 250,000 to 450,000 barrels, which is about consumption. For years it was contended that Portland cement, equal to that imported from Eng one-fourth of the amount requ land, France and Germany, could not be manu factured in the United States, and the American manufacturer had that belief to contend against, and in addition to meet sharp and vigorous com-

It is now generally conceded that American Portland cement is equal to that made in any other part of the world, and the industry has become established on a firm and enduring basis within the last twelve years. It is used by the United States Gov ernment in public works, as well as by many of the leading cities, railway companies and other corporations of the United States, and after a test it was bought by the London and South Western Railway Company, of England, for use in bridge construction. The total amount of capital invested construction. The total amount of capital invested in the industry in this country exceeds \$10,000,000, and the number of men employed is about 20,000. The largest works are in the State of New-York, where about 8,000 men are employed, and the yearly production amounts to 2,000,000 barrels. The yearly production of the works in Pennsylvania, in which 1,500 men are employed, amounts to 1,000,000 barrels. and the Kentucky output is about the same, with an equal number of men employed. Mr. Lesley showed that about 90 per cent of the cost of pro-duction of cement in the United States consists of duction of cement in the United States consists of wages paid to labor, which are much higher than in any of the competing countries of Europe. For example, quarrymen or miners receive \$1.20 to \$2.2 day in this country, 52 cents in England and Germany, 60 cents in Belgium, and 87 cents in France In the United States laborers receive \$1.10 to \$1.50 day, in England, 78 cents; in Germany, 60 cents in Belgium, 66 cents, and in France, 76 cents Coopers receive \$150 to \$2 a day in the United States, \$1 13 in England, 66 cents in Germany, 86 cents in Belgium, and 56 cents in France. Millers receive \$2 to \$250 a day in the United States, \$1 in England, 65 cents in Germany, 5812 cents in Belgium, and 48 to 87 cents in France. Similar variations exist in the wages of millwrights and engineers employed in this industry, the daily wages of the former ranging from \$2.50 to \$3, and of the latter from \$2 to \$250, in the United States, while in England the average wages are \$116 a day for the former and \$1 13 for the latter.

It is evident from the foregoing facts and figures that the repeal of the duties on imported cement would compel a sharp reduction of the wages of men employed in that industry, which is the direct means of support of more than 100,000 persons in the United States—a number which is steadily increasing under the protection afforded by existing laws. A reduction of the duties of 10 per cent ad valorem, as advocated by the New-York Reform Club, would probably compel a reduction of a east 20 per cent in the wages of every man employed in the cement works of the United States. ployed in the cement works of the United States. Mr. Lesley's statements were so clear and so frank and conscientious, that the Democratic members of the committee made no attempt to gainsay them, or to refute his arguments in favor of retaining the existing specific duty of 8 cents for 109 pounds until the subject of the cost of transportation was broached, when Messra. McMillin and Turner rallied and asked some questions. It is a favorite theory, or fad, of a good many free-traders, that the cost of transportation of goods from the place of production in Europe gives the domestic producer all the advantage he really needs to equalize

# While in the War



and theumstism. I went home and was confined to my bed, un able to help myself for 22 months After years of misery a communion machinist adviced me to take Hool's machinist adviced no to take Hool's Sar aparilla. I got a bottle, and could quickly note a change for the better. After taking seven bottles I was well, and have not since been troubled with my old complaints." JAS. A. WHEELER, lattinger, Md.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES. Hood's Pills cure liver ills. Che. mer hox.

Apollinaris

Healthful Agreeable Refreshing

"In World-wide Use."

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

etition between himself and the European competition between himself and the European producer.

Now it appeared that Mr. Lesley knows all about ocean freights as well as infand rates or transportation, because he is an importer of and dealer in foreign cement, as well as a manufacturer of the same article in the United States. After his clear explanation, Messrs, McMillin and Turner, whether convinced or not that their theory is not applicable to the cement trade, probably regretted that they had exposed it to an encounter with Mr. Lesley's facts. He showed that, owing to the heavy weight and the convenience of stowing it in the hold of a versel cement is brought from European ports to New-York, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, San Francisco and other American ports as ballast at exceedingly low rates. During the present season it has been brought from English and French ports to New-York at as low a rate as 10 cemis a barrel of 40 pounds, while to Philadelphia steamer rates as low as 20 cents a barrel have been made. Mr. Lesley spoke of one consignment which came as ballast at 9 cents a barrel have been made, Mr. Lesley spoke of one consignment which came as ballast at 9 cents a barrel have been made and it cost to unload and store it in the warehouse after the consignment arrived in Philadelphia. He also bointed out the fact that the freight on cement from the Syracuse district to New-York City amounts to 9 cents a barrel, and from the Lehigh district to 30 cents a barrel. To Philadelphia from the same districts the rates are 22 and 25 cents a barrel, respectively.

Philadelphia from the same districts the rates are 32 and 26 cents a barrel, respectively. But a great "Ah, yes, interjected Mr. Turaer, "but a great deal of imported cement is shipped into the interior from the seaboard, and, of course, freight has to be paid, so that, after all, the American manufacturer in the interior has the advantage of the foreigher so far as cost of transportation

of the foreigner so far as cost of transportation is concerned."

He and Mr. McMillin evidently thought that was a poser, but they soon discovered their mistake. Mr. Lesley showed that the cost of transportation of cement under through bills of lading by steamer, canal and lake from English and German ports to Chicago is 15 to 25 cents a barrel less than the rates from the Lehigh district to the same city. He also called attention to the fact that a large contract for cement to be delivered at Sioux City, lowa, was recently awarded to an importer who furnished foreign cement at a lower rate than American cement could be supplied from the manufactory at Yankton. S. D. only a few hundred miles distant. Mr. Gear remarked that the distance between Yankton and that it was only fair to say that the Yankton manufacturer was obliged to pay a pretty high price for the coke he used, and that probably bad something to do with his inability to compete with the foreign article in that instance leads or marked, as bearing upon the subject of comparative freight rates, that the ruling prices of both

producers of sugar and rice

BARRETT CHARGED WITH MURDER.

THE MASPETH PARMER WHO EILLED ONE BOT AND WOUNDED ANOTHER, HILD WITH OUT BAIL TO AWAIT THE ACTION

OF THE GRAND JURY. William Barrett, the Maspeth farmer who



WILLIAM BARRETT.

The prisoner's head was bandaged, and showed inmistakable evidence of the rough treatment he nad received at the hands of the mob after the shooting. It is believed that his skull is fractured. Barrett's wife, a tall, gray-haired woman, visite her husband in the Second Precinct Police Station arly yesterday morning. She bade him be of good cheer and said she had engaged able counsel to

"My husband," said Mrs. Barrett to a reporter, "never used liquor or tobacco in his life. He is a good husband and a hard-working man. Ever since he hired that common from the Calvary Cemetery Corporation the people of Blissville have been down on him because he, and not Patrick White, got the land. My husband merely intended scaring the boys away, and never intended shooting any of

The body of the murdered boy lay in the front room of his home, No. 79 Greenpoint-ave., yesterday. Scores of neighbors passed in and cut of the house in the course of the day, consoling the heart-broken father and mother. "Johnny's" friends and teachers say that he was a good boy. His funeral

will take place to-day.

The autopsy on the body of young Eagan was held in the evening by Coroner Meiners, assisted by Doctors Barry and Hinkson. They found thirty seven buckshot in the body, three of which had penetrated his heart. Coroner Meiners held Barrett without ball to await the action of the Grand Jury. David Crawford, the second boy shot by Barrett, is improving, and will recover.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL NOT TO BE CLOSED. Considerable excitement was created in Hoboken, N. J., sterday afternoon by the announcement that Father Co yesterian afternoon of the parachial school and send the rigan intended to close the parachial schools in order to compile a division of the school fund. Father Corrigan was not at his home last evening, but his curste and that the school would open on September 11, as announced at all the masses on Sunday.

#### Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

Dr. O. M. Brown, Cornish, Me., says: "I have used Dr. O. M. Brown, Cornish, Ne., says: "I have used it in my practice during the last few years, and can with a candor say, that in cases of despessia brought about through abuse of the stomach by use of an improper dict. I have failed to find any remedy that applied remove the trouble so quickly or prove so grateful to the stomach of

### AWAKING READING HOLDERS

ISAAU L. RICE'S FIGHT FOR A CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

DECLARING THAT THE PROPERTY IS THREAT-ENED WITH DISMEMBERMENT-SUPPORT

ASSURED FROM HOLDERS OF #20,000,000 SECURITIES.

Renewed interest in the affairs of the Philaselphia and Reading Railroad has been groused by the opening of the campaign of Isanc L. Rice, formerly the foreign agent of the company, dire toward securing a change in the management. Rice says that already holders of more than \$20,000,ood securities have offered their co-operation in the movement. He issued a circular yesterday inviting security holders to join him, and, if there is an adequate response, proper steps will at once taken to install a new management.

In his appeal Mr. Rice says: In spite of the mismanagement to which the er subjected for over a year; in spite of the waste assets and the deterforation of its tusiness, it yet of a leval, devoted and expende management, which the accurity holders can obtain for it by merely demanding prosperity may still be restored and every its of ligations made valuable again. The four years of undivided attention and study which I have given to the property and its affairs enable me to speak with confidence The circular enters at length upon the history of the acts of the McLeod management and the course of the receivers since their appointment. Mr. Rice recounts the unfortunate speculation of Mr. McLeod in Boston and Maine and New-York and New gland, and charges that the company used part of the securities advanced to him as margin "to make short sales of its own first-preference bondsan act that for its daring iniquity stands un paralleled." Mr. Rice brings new light to the set-tlement of the Boston and Maine speculations in

I took it for granted that the very elecumetans iznal move made by Mr. Harrs releven days after his freesion to office; consisted in the ratification of the tendance was good, shout 3,000 people being present. The tendance was good, shout 3,000 people being present. The tendance was good, shout 3,000 people being present. The tendance was good, shout 3,000 people being present. The tendance was good, shout 3,000 people being present. Thereafter fresh copies of the contract, containing exactly the same provisions as the previous one, with the exception approval of his co-receivers. Mr. Harris thus allowed to lattice of also, one incomistent with each other, on of which was necessarily falso.

tempted to "buildoze" security-holders into acceptng the plan of reorganization, which was, he s a scheme intended to give the control into the hands men who would sacrifice the property to comanagement under the receivership as part of a ice its interests to those of the Lehigh Valley and Harris for paying the Lehigh Valley rental, and ien permitting it to cancel its lease, and he alleges to benefit competitors and ruin legitimate security nterests. In closing his appeal Mr. Rice says Unless a change is made, and specify, the consequence

ness and contwithstancing that its assets have occo-almostished by waste, arising from neglect and design, its not play egain this season. Beanett finished out the damages in the sum of \$50.000. This was the last Monday evening, discharged a double-harrefled shotgun into a crowd of boys, killing "Johnny" Egan,
ten years old, and severely wounding David Crawford, of Greenpoint-ave. Bilssville, was arraigned
before Justice Kavanach, in the Long Island City
Police Court, vesterday morning Barrett was
formally charged with murder by Policman Haggerty, and was sent to the Queens County jail
without bail to await the action of the Coroner.

The Coroner of the C which will put an end to the demonstration today affecting every transh of the computy's service, as to-day affecting every branch of the computy's service, as the officers and employes feel that ambition is out of place, and real for the company's interest not encouraged; which will foster and assist the infustries on its own lines instead of discriminating in favor of the industries on the lines of its competitors which will study the ceres of particular classes of its parcone, and farmish the special feelilities and advantages suitable to their demands, instead of refusing or withdrawing such facilities where they exist which, above all, will recognize the commercial character of Brackey sprat coul inclusive and put into practice the only principle whereby that coul bosiness can be made profitable—mandey, to mine and self as much as possible consistent with a fair regard for the interests of the trade as a who'e.

#### LIOUOR DEALERS IN A WRANGLE.

THEIR FIRST DAY'S SESSION ENDED IN A SCENE OF WILD DISORDER.

Syracure, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The first day's session of the convention of the New-York State Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Associations ended in a scene of disorder this evening. The fight over the presidency, between Morris Tekulsky, who wishes to succeed himself, and R. K. Murphy, the present mancial secretary, has become so hot that the lelegates jost their heads, and pandemonium eigned in the convention.

President Tekulsky called the convention to rder at 1 o'clock, in Turn Hall, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. There were present about 250 delegates, representing the associations in all of the large cities and most of the important towns of the State, New-York City sent about 120 delegates, and Brooklyn about fifty Most of the New-York men are working for Tekulsky, while the up-country delegates favor Murphy. excitement to-day was caused by the attempt of Teknisky's friends to scoure the recognition of delegates from three new associations in New-York City, which had been rejected by the Execu-

The fight went on so lively in the Committee or Credentials that they were not ready to report until 5:30 p. m. The committee reported that it had lecided to admit the delegates of the XVth New-York City District and to reject the delegates of the XIVth District. The report on the other dis-

NOTHING STANDS AS HIGH.

NOTHING STANDS AS HIGH, as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is the proof. It's the only medicine for women so certain in its effects that it can be quaranteed. In every case, if it doesn't benefit or cure, your money is returned. Can anything else, though it may be better for a tricky dealer to sell, be "just as good" for you to buy? "Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a complete cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.

For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life"; for women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down," tired, or overworked—it is a special, safe, and certain help.

If you have an incurable case of Catarrh, the proprietors of Dr. Mage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you \$500 cash. They believe that they can cure you.

tricts was vigorously objected to by Niagara, Greenbush and Dunkirk. One of the New-York delegates shouted that the country delegations were trying to run in their alternates as delegates, and that they were entitled

to only two delegates each on the proportion of one delegate to each twenty-five of membership. Twenty delegates were on the floor by this tin shouting and waving their arms. Tekulsky pounded with his gavel, and vainly shouted for the sergeant-at-arms to do his duty. Men talked until their voices gave out, and then others took their places,

The State organizer, Nolan, made himself heard long enough to show that he was with the Murphy men. Then he was howled down and threatened with violence if he did not keep quiet. Barney T.

with violence if he did not keep quiet. Barney T. Kearns, of New-York, shook his fist under Murphy's nose and said it was an outrage to allow a paid organizer to interfere.

Haif a dozen motions and amendments to motions were made, but none of them was put to yote. It was moved to adopt the report of the Committee on Credentials, to relect it and to refer it back to the committee. Finally the latter was done. Then, at 7:15 p. m., a motion to adjourn until 10 a. m. to-morrow was carried.

mittee on Credentities. Finally the latter was done, back to the committee. Finally the latter was done, Then, at 7:15 p. m., a motion to adjourn until 10 a. m. to-morrow was carried.

The more conservative delegates express them selves this evening as being highly disgusted with the Tekulsky and Murphy factions, and say that the association will go to pieces if some kind of order is not maintained.

#### GIANTS BATTING HARD.

THEY WIN THE NEW-YORK-PHILADELPHIA SERIES, 7 TO 5.

QUAKER CITY PLAYERS DEFEATED VESTERDAY-GOOD ATTENDANCE AT'A POSTPONED GAME.

GAMES YESTERDAY. New-York 13, Philidelphia 6, | Beston 9, St. Louis 5,

The New-York and Philadelphia teams played off a post oned came at the Pelo G ounds yesterday, and as on the esuit the series between the two teams depended, iveliest interest was manifested. The fact that the tr The fact that the cliants are ambitions to best out their Quaker City rivals in the e for the pennant added additional zest to the context was a lively latting game, but as the tibuts out ceneralled their rivals in all other departments of the gam

their credit by 7 cames to 5.

Fig. day on which no came was scheduled the atand Hamilton and heavy batting ability is about the only redecing quality left in the team. The Philadelphians left for the West last night, where they wind up the sea-Weyhipe and Ballwin started in to do the pitching, and

while the New-Yorker listed out the nine farings, his curves were betted freely, trilliant support in the field ng the only thing that savel him. Weyhing lasted innings, and as the Grants had score sleven runs. principally through good batting, Weybing was sent to the sharroot was per in to pitch, and Taylor sent to one bit was unde of Burke, Ward and Turner ande running catches, and Comor, Hallman, Ward and Ciem-ents made profty stops and throws. The score: PHILADELPHIA.

tatimar 2b. i Totals 

THE RECORD Wen Lost Pret. Clais.

1 20 Cinemasti
65 44 596 Fullmore
61 49 592 85 Lonis
58 48 547 Chicago
20 50 A7 Locisville
55 55 550 Wash naton 7. 22 .000 65 44 .596 61 46 .582 58 48 .547 50 50 .541 55 58 .560 GAMES TO DAY New-York vs. Cinemnati, at Polo Grounds, New-York.

Brooklyn vs. St. Louis, at Brooklyn. Boston vs. Louisville, at Boston. irg vs. Battimore, at Pittsburg Pittsbury vs. Balarrore, at Washington, Washington vs. Cleveland, at Washington. The New York and Chacinnati teams will play at the Polo Grainds to-day. These teams play two games on Saturday, and then the Gingts start on their Western trip.

Sept. 5. Arthur Clarkson was wild at times i The champions won the game hands down the contest was close. Quaries priched steadily, but let in two runs by stow fielding. Merritt injured his thumb

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-5 Raschits-Roston 12, St. Louis 11,
Raschits-Roston 12, St. Louis 11,
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St. Louis 2, Patteries-Quaries, Bennett and Merrice,
St. Louis 2, Patteries-Quaries, Bennett and Merrice,
St. Louis 11,

Laschitz Springheld 7. Providence S. Errors Spring-field 1. Providence 1. Buttaries Vickery and Ryan: Dunator and McKeyegh. Unione-Hunt. Buttalo, Sept. 5.—The Buttal's team turned apparent defeat into victory to-day by a fine rully in the last nning. The score :

Paschits Frie S. Buffalo S. Errors-Erle 3. Buffalo I tratterles Dowald and Perger branby and Boy L unter-Swartwood.

Troy. Sept. 5.—The Troy team whitewashed Albiny today. Only one hit was mide off Devin. The core:

Hardits Tray 12, Albany 1. Erros-Troy I, Albany 1. Patteries-Devlin and Cabill; Banswein and Wilson. Corning, Sept. 5.—The following is the result of to-day's game of baseball between the Corning and Binghamton teams:

Buschite Corning 15, Biochemiter 12. From Corning 3, Binghamton 4, Patterns Dav's and Crossicy; Smith, Deady and Allen. Umpire Hodgman.

THE HARTFORD BICYCLE RACES. WHEELMEN RIDE FOR DIAMONDS AT CHARTER OAK PARK WINDLE WINS THE INTERNATIONAL.

Hartford, Coun., Sept. 5 .- There were nearly 2.000 people in attendance at the last day's races of the Hart-ford Wheel Club at Charter Oak to-day. The thief contest, the one mile interestional, the prizes for which were diamonds, was won by Windle. The quarters were ridden as follows: 0.34, 1.061-5, 1.492-5, 2.502-5. In the mile open Tyler won handily. He was paced by Windle, who was in the race for that purpose. Warren, of Hartford, and Arnold, of New-Britain, were the scratch men in the

and Arnoul, of New-Britain, were the scratch men in the mile handicap for Connecticut riders, but they could not overcome the handicap men. No fast time was made and the racing was rather tame.

One mile, 2:40 class—C. T. Neison, Springfield, 1; F. J. Titus, Brooklyn, 2; F. A. Landy, Springfield, 3. rime-2:24 3-5. One-mile laternational-W. W. Wirdle, Springheld, 1-

H. C. Tyler, Springfield, 2; E. C. Luid, Buffalo, 3. -2:20 2-5.
One-mile handicap, Connecticut riders-C. R. Newton Stufferd Springs (60 yards), 1; G. E. Netdeton, Hartford, 120 yards), 2; William Harding, Hartford (65 yards), 3. Time-2.16 1 5.

One mile open—H. C. Tyler, Springfield, 1; H. A Gittens, Chicago, 2; J. Clark, Dechester, 3. Timemile, 2:30 class-E. C. Bald, Buffalo, 1; E. A. Nelson, Springfield, 2; E. F. Miller, Vineland, 3.

One-quarter mile, open—H. C. Tyler, Springfield, 1 E. C. Bald, Buffalo, 2; W. W. Windle, Springfield, 3

Time=0.330 i.5. One-half mile handleap=G. E. Nettleton, Hartford (85 yards), 1; G. F. Stelzing, Hartford (90 yards) and E. A. Nelson Springfield (25 yards), tied for second place; O. S. Brandt, New-York (70 yards), 4. Time-1:034-5.
One mile, consolution-R. M. Alexander, Hauffard, 1, Foster, Hartford, 2; F. M. Broadhead, Springfield, 3. Time-2:37 1-5.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

| San Francisco, September 4, 1823, | Thursday, To-day, | Al'a | 10 | 15 | Belefier | 10 | 10 | Belefier | 10 | B .00 .85 .60 .45 .50 .35 .10 THE MODERN BEAUTY

Highest grade Amr tire, height, weight, Agents for New York City, ESARTS, EV & 646 A18 A1, 313 ffreedway, Uptown Branch, 1788 Broadway. Don't Hesitate. When you know you are right, don't healthte to my m. When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE

BATH OF BEAUTY

as well as purest and of toilet and nursery so cure for pin-pies because rent e of infammation of the porce. Bold everywhere.

PESITATE to demand the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE A POSITIVE CURS FOR SICK HEADACHE

LIVER PILLS, don't healtate to say you want "C.4.2

T.E.R'S"-don't healtate to see that you get "C.j.a.

T.E.Il'S," and don't hesitate to refuse anything offered

to you as "same as " C-A-R-T-E-R'S " or " just as good

as 'C.A.R.T.E.R'S.'" THEY NEVER FAIL. Dogs

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Costne's Exterminators alls Rosenes Bedburg Rate, Mice. Ants. Cocarosches, Fleas. Infellible remedie 98 years. No polson. N° danger. 40 Clinton Place.

BENJAMIN F. GAMBRILL KILLS HIMSELF. HE WAS FORMERLY A MILL-OWNER IN BALTI-

MO IN. BUT HAD LOST HIS PORTUNE AND BECAME DESPONDENT Rusiness troubles doubtless caused Benjamin P. Cambrill, of No. 356 Mott-ave., Morrisania, to kill

himself at his home yesterday. He had been a wealthy mill-owner in Baltimore until about two years ago, when his entire property was swept away in a failure. Later he tried to recover his forture in this city, but had failed, and he was well nigh destitute when he ended his life. He lived with his wife, mother-in-law, son and two daughters. After breakfast yesterday morning he went to his room, and when he was alone there shot him-self in the head. The shot alarmed his family, and he was found senseless in his room. An ambulance carried him to the Harlem Hospital, where he died on without regaining consciousness he lambrill's father was the owner of the Druid

Mills, in Baltimore, and was rated to be worth nearly a million dollars previous to his death, about two years ago. The manufacture of cotton cloth was continued at the milis after the elder Gambrill's was continued at the nulls after the elder Gambrill's was continued at the nulls after the elder Gambrill's death by a stock company, at the head of which was Benjamin F. Gambrill. One of Mr. Gambrill's brothers died suddenly in a hotel in Philadelphia, and another brother was an invalid. A third brother died in Baltimore should two years ago. Mr. Gambrill's sister is the wife of the Rey, J. W. Mr. Gambrill's sister is the wife of the Rey, J. W. Mr. Gambrill's sister is the wife of the Rey, J. W. It was said to have been due to unfortunate track out. By Weyhing 2 it Hongacuns Thompson. speculations in cotton and to mismanagement of the mills in Baitimore that the stock company controlled by Mr. Gambrill failed two years ago, Mr. Gambrill was known to many dealers in drygods in this city, and some of them had helped him in the trade. He came to this city with his family and sought to interest merchents in the manufacture of cloin and rooming materials in the South. Failing to get sufficient financial backing for his enterprises, he tried to get a start in husiness at No. 1 Variek Place, where he began the sale of a patented preparation for the cleaning of carpets. He failed to make the business pay, however. Lately he had an office in the Welles Butiding, at No. 18 Broadway. He occupied Room No. 15 in the building, and on the door of the room was the sign. "Chica way. He occupied Room No. 45 in the building, and on the door of the room was the sign. "Union Real Estate and Textile Manufacturing Company," He was not able to get any paying business there and he was obliged to move out several weeks ago. Mr. Gambrili was about forty-eight years old. The Rev. Mr. Brown and his family were out of the city yeaterday, and probably did not hear of the death of Mr. Gambrill.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE ENTERS A DEMURREA

HE SAYS THAT MISS POLLARD'S AVERMENTS DO

NOT SET FORTH A CAUSE OF ACTION. Washington, Sept. 5.-Representative William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to-lay, by his at-torneys, Phil B. Thompson and Enoch Totten, of this city, filed his demurrer to the declaration of Madeline V. Poliard, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, August 12, charging him day under the rules of the court on which an answer could be filed to save a judgment being en-tered by default, and it was within fifteen minutes of 4 o'clock, the hour of closing the offices of the court, that the demurrer was handed to the clerk. The demurrer is brief and avers that the declara-tion of the plaintiff was bud in substance, par-ticularly as to the third count.

THE ESTIMATED REVENUE EXCLEDED

STATE CORPORATION AND INHERITANCE TAXES YIELD NEARLY \$2,000,000 MORE FOR THE YEAR THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

Albany, Sept. 5.—The amount of revenue collected by the Controller of the State under the Corporation Tax laws and the Inheritance Tax laws for the fiscal year ending September 3, 183, will exceed by nearly \$2,00,000 the amount estimated by Controller Campbell in making up the tax rate for this year. The Controller caused tax rate for this year. The Controller caused to be examined the records of nearly every Surregate's office in the State in order to determine the amount of collateral inheritance taxes due, had examined about 300 different corporations during the year and added a large number of companies to the list of corporations subject to the Corporation Tax laws of the State.

THE WESTHER REPORT.

GUNERALLY FAIR WEATHER PREVALENT. Washington, Sept. 5.—The area of high pressure has moved east of Lake Superior, and a second has moved east to the South Atlantic Coast. A trough of low pressure to the South Atlantic Coast. A trough of low pressure extends from the criff of at Lawrence through Hilmolt to Montana. A slight disturbance appears to be developing in the West Gulf, a maximum wind of thirty-two miles being reported from Galveston. Rain has fallen on the West Gulf Coast. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and the West Gulf States has risen in the Atlantic States and the Northwest, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

ary els-where.
Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, except showers in the Middle and West Guif coasts. DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Eastern New-York and New-Earland, generally fair, cooler, except stationary temperature on the Maine coast and at Block Island; north to morthwest winds.

For New-Jersey, the District of Columbia, Fastera Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, fair; slightly cooler in the northern port on of New-Jersey and Fastera Pennsylvania; southwest winds, becoming variable. For Western New-York, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohlo, generally fair; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature on Luke Ontario; variable winds becoming northeast.

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS Hours: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 29.5

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-re-cording baroqueter. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 6, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and considerably warmer. The temperature ranged between 64 and 83 degrees, the average (724) being 6 degrees higher than on Monday and 24 higher than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather to-day in and near New-York will probably be fair and cooler.

DISTILLED WATERS. CarlH.Schultzis Selters, Vichy, Carbonic

LITHIA WATER, VICHY WITH LITHIA. CARLSBAD WITH LITHIA. DOUBLE CARLSBAD, MARRIENBAD, BITTER KISSINGEN, PULLNA, ETC.

All waters are guaranteed to be made of pure distilled water which has passed twice through the boiling point before final distillation and to age-o composition with the auxiyees printed on the labels.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health are her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleaning action of a leastive remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid leastive Syrup of Figs.